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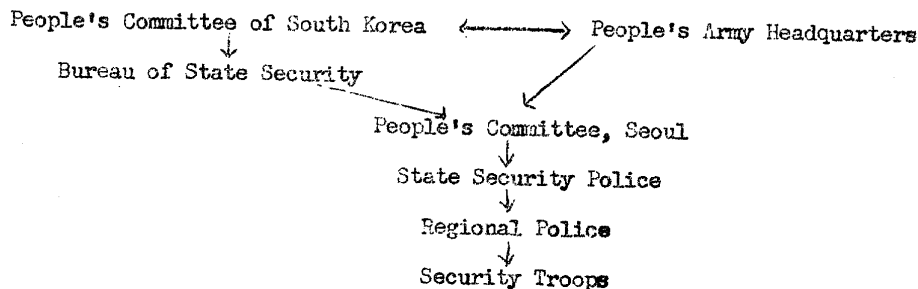
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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The North Korean forces in Seoul have set up a government for the southern half of Korea, with the following general organization:



The People's Committee and the People's Army exercise joint control over government and security functions. The People's Committee has branches in each area to handle civil administration and all matters pertaining to daily life, and it also assists the police in maintaining public order.

2. As soon as the People's Army occupies an area, political leaders accompanying the army organize a People's Committee, utilizing underground elements or organs active in the area previously. Control is maintained by the leaders arriving with the army. Government officials of South Korea who remained in Seoul are mostly cooperating with the new government, although some rather reluctantly.

3. At the same time, the State Security Police are formed from former underground

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elements, middle-of-the-road pro-Communist elements, and members of the Leftist Conversion Guidance Alliance. Under the State Security Police are security troops made up of citizens, students, and members of the Youth Alliance, and People's Protection Corps who aid in preserving order. The State Security Police are mostly in civilian clothes and are armed with carbines, although a few carry Model 99 rifles or M 1. Security troops carry wooden clubs and a few have rifles.

4. Government offices of the new regime in Seoul are located in the following buildings:

People's Committee of Seoul	Former City Hall
South Korean Labor Party and State Security Bureau	Taehan Youth Corps Building
Division Headquarters of the People's Army	Department of Commerce and Industry Building
State Security Police	Local police stations
National Council Headquarters	South Korean Labor Party Building
Democratic Alliance Headquarters	Municipal Hall
People's Army and Soviet Military Advisory Group (about 100 persons)	American Embassy

5. The military headquarters was easily identified because many officers of high-rank were in and out of the building frequently and about two thousand soldiers were assembled in front of the building in the early morning of 4 July. Seoul opinion was that the capitol building would be considered only the seat of a preparatory committee until the arrival of KIM Il-song in Seoul. Meanwhile, the building is restricted and can be entered only by Communists.
6. The occupying forces took over the printing factory which issued Bank of Chosen currency but have made no increase in currency in circulation. Members of the North Korean Labor Union took over the Seoul Electric Company and are running it. Electricity supplies for the city are normal but the streetcars are not running.
7. The first newspaper in Seoul to welcome the People's Army was the Korea Daily News (Cho Son Il Bo, 朝鮮日報). Its example was followed by the Liberty News (Cha Yu Sin Mun, 自由新聞) and by the Kyonghyang News (Ching Hsiang Hsin Jen, 京鄉新聞). Other papers also joined the march.
8. The executions which occurred at the beginning of the occupation of Seoul had slowed down by 6 July. Rumors were current that large-scale purges would follow the conquest of Pusan, but Seoul was largely quiet. Principal concentration in the Seoul purges was on police, military personnel, government officials, leaders of right-wing political parties, and refugees from North Korea. These last if not killed were punished severely for their "insult" to the North Korean government in going south. Traders who had been operating across the 38th Parallel, however, were given special amnesty.
9. On 3 July a mass meeting was held in front of the City Hall. The following organizations participated:

South Korea Labor Party	Buddhist Youth Union
People's Democratic Party	Korea Democratic Party (part)
Laboring People's Party	Racial Democratic Party
Democratic Independence Party	Racial Unification Federation
Social Democratic Party	Literary Workers' Federation
Independent Labor Party	Scientists' Union
Korea Independence Party	Educators' Society
New Progressive Party	Anti-Japanese Movement Supporters' Society
Youth Friendship Party	Federation for Protection of Human Rights
Socialist Party	Christian Democratic Union
Racial Independence Federation	Democratic Korean Independence Party
National Farming People's Federation	Taehan Labor Union (part)
National Laborers' Council	Taehan Farmers' Federation (part)
Democratic Students' Federation	Anti-Fascist Struggle Federation

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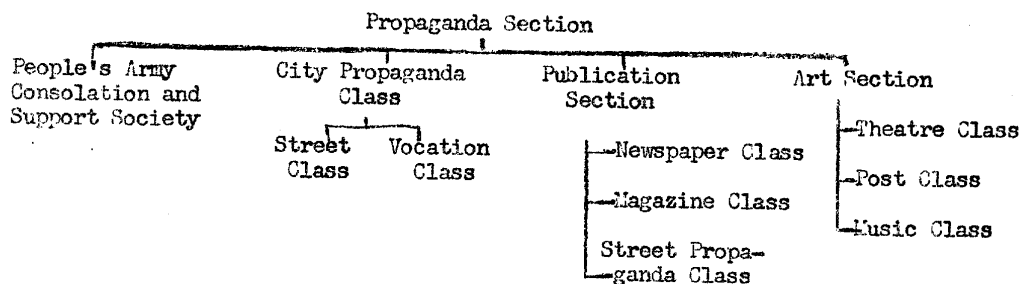
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Democratic Youth Alliance
Democratic Women's Union

Labor-Agriculture Youth Union

10. Signboards at the City Hall displayed announcements of the People's Committee of Seoul and the Welcome Committee for PAK Hon-yong (朴憲永). By PAK's order, a conference of representatives of all government offices was held at the City Hall on 5 July.
11. The People's Army issues continuous active propaganda through radio, theatre, newspapers, and pamphlets, to the effect that all cities of South Korea have been completely occupied. Former underground groups, such as the Literary Workers' Union and other cultural and officially liberal groups have put their members to work publishing newspapers and periodicals. Groups affiliated with the Literary Workers' Union were mobilized and organized into a Consolation and Support Society for the People's Army; part of its function is to spread propaganda through meetings and publications.
12. Propaganda unit organization is somewhat as follows:



13. The population in general is dissatisfied with the occupation, since economic problems have become much greater. Indirect economic sabotage exists but has had no opportunity to become organized because of the North Korean security measures. The merchant classes obey the new government strictly but are particularly disturbed. Food supplies are scarce. No rice is sold at official prices, and even at the black market rates of 15,000 to 20,000 won per mal, rice is not sold unless the buyer and seller trust each other. In other commodities, business is practically at a standstill. In spite of these factors, many refugees have come to Seoul from Wonsan, Pyongyang, and Hamhung to avoid bombings.
14. All persons between seventeen and thirty years old have been mobilized. Men are assigned to transporting supplies to the battle fronts, women to laundry work, preparing food for the troops, repairing roads for the army, and hauling materials. About thirty thousand students who volunteered for the People's Army were sent for training to Chunchon (127-44, 27-52), which had not been attacked by air raids, and are being instructed morning and evening; classes are not held during the day to avoid air attack.
15. Buildings and areas in Seoul which were damaged by air raids include:
Soge-dong and Sangak-chi, where troops were stationed.
Mapo prison and its vicinity
Seoul Railroad Station plaza and its vicinity
Part of Defense Headquarters
Sobinggo
Ulchi-ro, First Army
Sindang-dong
Embassy Building
Part of the Capitol
Hwasin Department Store
Ewha Women's College

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